



# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

## DAIRYING.

### Professor Barre's Address in Brandon.

Mr. Barre, of the Guelph Agricultural College, delivered an address on butter and cheese making, in the town hall on Thursday afternoon. Mr. C. Palling, President of the Brandon Agricultural Society, occupied the chair, and in a few brief but appropriate remarks introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Barre, introduced the subject of his address by saying that he did not intend to give a formal lecture, but as he gave hints and suggestions that would assist his audience in the pursuit of their business as dairymen. He would commence by referring to the

#### BEING OF COWS

that experience had proved to be the best for dairy purposes. As a rule he would recommend cows with a large frame on which to lay on beef, so that when she becomes barren, more can be got from the butcher than if a smaller breed had been selected. Some favor the Holsteins, which is a fine large breed and the cows give large quantities of milk, but it is not so rich as that of some other breeds. A cross between a thoroughbred short horn and any good sized common cow, a good milker, was the best for the dairy. A milk register was necessary to enable the farmer to breed intelligently. Enter in a book, twice a week, the quantity of milk that each cow gives. At the end of the season strike a daily average, and you will then know which are your best cows. It must be remembered that the cow which gives the most milk for a week or a month is not the best. The cow that has the best record at the end of the season is the best. Another important point must also be remembered. The cow that gives the most milk the year round is not the most valuable to the butter maker. The quality of the milk is an important consideration. It ought to be tested and the best place in which to test it is the churn. Take all the milk at one or two milkings of the cow you wish to test. Expose it to a high temperature until it is quite sour and then churn it. Take out the butter and weigh it carefully, putting down the result in the register. By adopting this plan you will know the value of every cow in your herd. Breed only from the best—sell the others as may be convenient.

#### THE MILK HOUSE

Next in importance to selecting your stock is the possession of a good milk house, where milk can be kept cool, clean, sweet, free from bad odors. A damp cellar in which all kinds of vegetables are kept is the very worst place in which to keep milk. A milk house should be dry and well ventilated. The floor ought to be of brick or concrete. The roof double, with a space between to allow of the free circulation of a current of air. The walls may be of stone, brick, or wood. If the latter, they should be double, with a still air chamber between. A plentiful supply of pure cold water is an absolute necessity.

#### THE MILK

should be kept in deep vessels. The shallow pans require more labor, and more room, and expose milk to a greater risk of injury from impure odors. Milk should remain sweet 34 hours after coming from the cow. If it stays less time there will be less butter. As soon as the milk sour cream ceases to rise, it takes 34 hours to extract all the cream from the milk. After a careful test of deep and shallow setting it was found that the former gave a daily average for the season, of 104 and the latter 92 pounds of butter from an equal weight of milk. The setting pans were the cleanest and best. They ought to be twenty inches high by eight inches in diameter, and can be got from any tin man. A top or plug is required at the bottom to draw off the skim milk. Top-skimming is the best. Impurities in the milk settle on the bottom and sides of the vessel, and no care could prevent them getting into the cream if it were run out at the bottom. A V shaped skimmer was the test. By skimming the pointed end through the cream until it ran over the top edges, the cream can be easily and quickly gathered. The cans used for each cow—should be placed in watertight boxes, large enough for three days milk. They should be four inches larger that the cans and furnished with a tight fitting cover, the whole of the inside painted or lined with tin. A plug at the bottom and sides is required to let out the water. They should be double sided with the space between filled with charcoal or wood. In this manner, with the cans of milk placed in cold water, changed as it became warm, the milk would be kept at the lowest possible temperature, and the best possible result would be obtained. It is a maxim with dairymen—the lower the temperature the more cream and butter. After a siling, the butter globules are larger than at any other time, and as the season advances they constantly decrease in size until in the colder weather of October and November they become so small that they do not rise so quickly. At this time, it is advisable to set the milk in shallow vessels and expose it to a slightly higher temperature.

When the cream ceases to rise skin at once can easily tell when this occurs. Take a spoon and run it over the top of the vessel, and if the cream divides showing the clear skin milk beneath, the cream has ceased to rise, or rather it has risen, and is to be examined at once. Another infallible test is by tasting. If it is at all sour, no more cream will rise. But we are going ahead a little too fast. Before we say anything about setting the milk, we ought to have said a word or two on

#### MILKING

The more care a cow gets the more milk she will give. Milk treatment always tells on the product. Wash the teats and dry them with a towel before milking, and do the same with the hands. Milk quickly. If you are too slow the cow becomes restive and will not let down. Take the last drop out of the udder. It is seven times as rich as the other. Never use wooden pails. As soon as possible after milking, set your milk in the pans before described, place the pans in the boxes filled with cold well water. Let it stand until the water in the boxes is warm as the milk in the cans then mix it off by the pump or faucet at the bottom of the box. Fill box again with cold water and if you have time, ice house, with powdered ice packed round the cans.

In answer to Mr. Palling, Mr. Barre said there are two breeds of short-horned—the one the best for beef and the other for milk, and many eminent breeders were confounding their insights to the development of the milking as possible."

qualities of this magnificent breed. He also explained how a good milk house could be constructed of building or felt paper fastened inside of double-studning with shiplap, paper and ordinary siding outside. A milk house constructed on this plan would have double skin air chambers in the walls and would be found to answer well.

A gentleman present said he had a concrete milk house that answered all requirements.

Mr. Barre said that experience was the best guide in this matter.

#### CHURNING.

Keep the cream in a cool place twenty-four hours, or in cold weather thirty-four hours before churning. If the cream is kept too warm casein is formed and there can then be no good butter. If butter cannot be done keep the cream in the well. Never mix sour with sweet cream immediately before churning, and never do so at any time without thoroughly mixing. Sour cream will churn first, and the butter in the sweet cream will remain in the buttermilk. The best keeping butter is made from perfectly sour cream. It is best to keep the cream perfectly sweet until the evening before churning, and then sour it by raising the temperature, but do not raise it higher than 70 degrees Fahrenheit. On a very cold day in the fall use a little buttermilk to hasten the souring process. Next morning, the cream should not be too thick or too thin. Of the two it is best a little thin—it makes better butter, so thin it is little if it is too thick. The best churn is the simplest and the easiest kept clean. Never churn without using a barometer. It will save time, labor and annoyance and will ensure the very best results. The cream should be at a temperature of from 57 to 62 degrees before it is put in the churn. Test it in the churn before you commence, as your time will be wasted churning at a lower temperature than 57. Don't allow the cream to become too warm, that will spoil the butter. Keep rather on the low side, and you will have a better article and less trouble in separating it from the buttermilk. The common revolving box or barrel churn is perhaps the best. Having poured your cream into a churn of this description, turn it at the rate of from 65 to 75 revolutions a minute. It is a good plan to pour a little cold water into the churn as soon as the butter granulates. Do not forget that friction in the churn will raise the temperature of the cream five or six degrees. It is most important to stop churning at the right time. The great principle is to get all the butter with the least possible friction. Do not keep on churning until the butter is in lumps. Stop as soon as granules of cream are formed, then run off the buttermilk, pour in water, give the churn two or three turns, pour off the water, and put in more, turn the churn two or three times again and repeat the process until the butter is perfectly free from buttermilk. You will now have butter of first class quality, that will be worth the highest price and be in constant demand.

#### TO BE CONTINUED.

A meeting of riflemen of the County of Dennis was held at the Vinden House on the 18th inst., Mr. Routledge in the chair, when the County of Dennis Rifle Association was formed and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Young; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Guest, W. M. Cushing, A. A. Mc. Kinnon, E. Dickson; Council, Messrs. Kent, Haney, J. Young, R. Graham, D. McLean, S. Cain, D. McLean, L. Cook; Treasurer, T. Routledge; Secretary, M. B. Irwin; Auditors, H. Goulet and J. F. Frame. There was a very large attendance and over one hundred members joined the Association.

The Northwest Territories Gazette of June 10th, contains a proclamation announcing the addition of District to be set apart as a separate district of the said Northwest Territories by the name of the District of Keewatin, commencing at the point of intersection of the easterly shore line of Lake Winnipegosis with the northern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, thence in a north westerly direction along the said easterly shore of Lake Winnipegosis to the southerly end of the portage leading from the head of the said Lake into "Cedar Lake," known as the "Cedar" or "frothy Portage," thence northerly following the trail of the said Portage to the northerly end of the same on the shore of Cedar Lake, thence due north to the northerly boundary of the District of Saskatchewan, thence east along the northerly boundary of the said district of Saskatchewan, to the point of its intersection with the westerly shore of the Nelson River, thence southerly following the western shore of the Nelson River and Lake Winnipeg to its intersection with the northerly boundary of the Province of Manitoba, thence due west along the said northern boundary of the said Province to the place of beginning. It is hereby detached from the said District of Keewatin and re-assigned to that part of the Northwest Territories not included in the said District.

We have received from Honorable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, a beautifully printed and bound book, entitled—"Canada; Its History, Productions and Natural Resources, a Canadian Handbook—Boat to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition." It treats of climate, extent, a historical sketch, confederation, constitution, population, land geological survey, public debt, revenue and expenditure, trade and commerce, transport service, auxiliaries to transport service, savings banks, cities of Canada, insurance, newspapers, various statistics, manufactures, forests, education, agriculture, minerals, fisheries, shipping, prices in Canada, animal life and hunting grounds, a colored plate of the Arms of the Dominion and of the Province of Canada. It also contains two splendid colored maps 40x24, one of Chart of the World, showing the new route through Canada between England, China, Japan, Australia and the East; the other, a map of the Dominion of Canada, showing location of some of the principal products, etc. The introductory notice says: "Canada presents herself in the metropolis of the empire in friendly rivalry with her sisters, who, with her and the Mother Isles, from that greater Britain which professor Neely has aptly described as a World-Venice, with the sea for streets." She aims at showing that her progress in arts, manufactures, commerce, wealth, education, government and general development is such as is rightly anticipated from every community sprung from the lions of Great Britain or influenced directly by the spirit of British enterprise. In the Exhibition at South Kensington will be found those evidences of material advancement and prosperity which appeal to the eye. The handbooks are intended to supplement the information given by the exhibits themselves. The facts and figures gathered have been carefully revised and no pains have been spared to bring them down to the latest date and to make them as accurate as possible."

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## THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

### To Country Merchants.

We have just received a

### CAR LOAD of

the famous WATTS'

### Electric Soap.

And will be pleased to have you call at our Sixth Street Store and get some Sample Bars free. We guarantee it superior to any Chemical Soap now in the market, and are confident a trial will convince.

Highest market value (in cash) for all your Butter and Eggs.

A large and well selected

### STOCK OF GROCERIES.

at prices that are right, in case you want to buy.

Yours always,

### Parrish,

### Hanbury,

### & Co.

### For Sale.

A QUARTER SECTION OF LAND situated within 5 miles of Brandon being N.W. quarter of sec. 6, 1/4 sec. 10, 1/4 sec. 11. The land is first-class with about 30 acres cultivated. With good water, and within one mile of a School and Church, in a good neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of

DALY & COLDWELL,  
Brandon.

### Farm For Sale

Or exchange for other property. It is the north-west quarter of sec. 22, 1/4 sec. 21. There are 75 acres under cultivation, twenty acres semi-marrowfallow, and the remainder in grass and timber. The good house to 18 x 18, with frame wood-attached, a frame granary and driving house, log stables and other outbuildings on the premises. There is a never failing well covered with frame well house 29 feet from the door. The property is but 1/2 miles from Brandon and 9 from Alexander, a station of the C.P.R. It is a very desirable place in every sense of the term. Apply for further particulars to J. E. Pettit, or A. Edmunds, livery keeper, Brandon.

### Trotter & Trotter

BE GRATEFUL to the public for the liberal patronage accorded them in their business in the past. They first commenced business three years ago in a small unpretentious establishment, and they now have one of the most commodious premises in the North-West. They are well known for sale or exchange of horses for other cattle and effects a leading trade in the future.

### BUGGIES AND OTHER RIGS

ALWAYS ON HAND

### FOR SALE.

### HORSES FOR HIRE

Feeding on liberal terms a prominent feature of the business. Terms always reasonable and charges moderate. Stables,

6th STREET, BRANDON,  
OPPOSITE THE KELLY HOUSE.

### PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY  
Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries,  
Manufacturers of Factories, Work-shops,  
Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,  
—in short, everybody everywhere  
who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A  
WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND  
SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND  
A NEVER FAILING

CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CON-  
GESTION OR STOPPAGE OF  
CIRCULATION, CRAMPS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUM-  
MER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST  
EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON  
EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN

ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEU-  
MATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED

FACE, TOOTHACHE,

BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

### H. J. SKYNNER, AGENT AT BRANDON.

### SCRIP.

Farmers desiring to pay for their Pre-emptive Wood Lots, Ranchmen and others owing a payment rent for Grazing and Hay land would do well to make such payments by the scrip.

For information as to prices, etc., address

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,  
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager

### TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. JOHN BRADLEY is now Agent in Brandon for the Portage

BREWERY. His place is now

JOHN PARKER.

And all orders for

### ALE & BEER.

Entrusted to him will be attended to.

Promptness and Dispatch.

THOS. CAIRNS,

Brewer,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

### Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

#### WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY,

INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING

JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART,

ERYSPILES, ACIDITY OF

SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS OF THE STOMACH

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE.

And every species of disease arising

from disordered LIVER, KIDNEY,

STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors.

TORONTO.

1690.

J. L. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN

each MONTH in their rooms, corner

6th St. and Rosser Av. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master.

E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

### CHANGE OF TIME

On and after Feb. 15, 1886, trains will move as follows:

Going West.

8:40 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 1:30 p.m.

11:30 a.m. Portage la Prairie Arrive 2:30 p.m.

1:20 p.m. Carberry 1:45 p.m.

3:15 p.m. Brandon 9:15 a.m.

4:15 p.m. Broadway 2:10 a.m.

3:45 p.m. Ratton 2:45 a.m.

6:25 a.m. Moose Jaw 7:30 a.m.

1:25 p.m. Swift Current 11:45 a.m.

6:55 p.m. Maple Creek 5:45 a.m.

10:55 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat Leave 1:30 a.m.

Going South

Leave Winnipeg Arrive 9:15 a.m.

Emerson 2:15 p.m.

12:50 a.m.

Going North

8:15 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 6:00 p.m.

11:00 a.m. Morris 3:15 p.m.

12:30 p.m. Greta 4:15 p.m.

9:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 3:00 p.m.

10:30 a.m. Stony Mountain 2:00 p.m

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc

CORNERS NINTH ST. AND ROSIER AVENUE.

BRANDON, MANITOBA

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.  
THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.  
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in  
Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged  
they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It  
famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff  
joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON,  
and are sold at 1, 2, 26, 91, 14, 61, 114, 224, and 133, each Box or Pot, all may be had of  
Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

For Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If  
the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

P. E. DURST,  
THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watch  
Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Com-  
passes, Telephones.



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

CAMPBELL'S  
TONIC  
ELIXIR  
This  
peculiar  
yet potent  
preparation is especially  
adapted for the relief and  
cure of that class of disorders  
attendant upon a low state of  
health, or a weak and feeble  
constitution. It is particularly  
adapted for the cure of Sudden Exhaustion  
arising from Loss of Blood, Asthma, Chronic  
Disease, and other debilitated states, generally  
competing with every form of Wasting Fever.  
No remedy will give more speedy relief to  
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, For Impaired  
Blood, Loss of Appetite, Dys-  
pepsia, and in all cases where  
an Emetic and a certain  
Stimulant are required.  
The Elixir will be  
found invaluable  
in all cases.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited)  
SOLE AGENTS,  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

BRISCOE'S  
PILLS  
The Infallible Remedy  
for all  
Affections of the Liver  
and Kidneys.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can  
be cured by Administering Dr.  
Haines' Golden Specific.  
It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without  
the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a  
speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient  
is a moderate drinker, or an alcoholic wreath.  
Thousands of drunkards have been made tem-  
perate men who have taken the Golden Specific  
in their cups without their knowledge, and  
daily relieve without drinking of their own free will.  
No harmful effects result from its adminis-  
tration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and tes-  
timonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECI-  
AL CO., 185 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Burlington  
SHOAL LAKE.

The undersigned now offers  
for sale some good lots  
in the

TOWN OF BURLINGTON!  
situated at the  
Narrows of Shoal Lake

The location is one of the  
finest in the Northwest, and  
having the prospects of the  
early construction of the

M. & N. W. Railroad  
through the place.

It is destined to be NOT  
ONLY a good place of busi-  
ness, but

A PLEASURE RESORT!

being situated at a Beautiful Clear Water Lake, nearly  
two miles wide by five long; its waters abounding with  
plenty of fine fish and good  
shooting. It has nice scenery  
around the lake, its banks being high & graveley  
covered with timber. Also  
a fine view of the Riding  
Mountains, a distance of 12  
miles off. Although being  
centered in a large extent of  
agricultural lands which is  
settled with a good class of  
farmers, it is bound to be-  
come a large town.

For further information or  
a view of plans may be seen  
at the office of

MORPHY & STEWART,  
Minnedosa.  
Or at the office of  
A. H. SCOUTEN,  
Burlington,  
Shoal Lake, Man.

My Experience in Manitoba  
and New Zealand, etc.

BY J. STACE, BEAUSOLEIL, MAN.

Owing to the present great depression in  
Europe, especially amongst the agricultural  
classes, the question now arises, where can we  
go to make a living and be able to maintain  
and probably add to what capital we may  
have.

Having now farmed in Manitoba for three  
years, and for several years in New Zealand,  
and knowing a good deal about agriculture in  
Britain, the United States, and Australia, from  
personal observation, some of my experience  
may be of use to an interesting emigrant.  
Such experience cannot always be got for nothing,  
as I found in my own case, and a man is  
fortunate indeed who lands in the best field for  
immigration at the outset, without having to  
travel all over the world at the cost of a consider-  
able amount of money and several years of  
lost time.

As for New Zealand its day is past. Nearly  
nine years ago, when I first went there, every-  
thing was flourishing. Live stock, grain, land,  
everything sold rapidly at a high price; seven  
years ago it reached its turning point, and since  
then everything has gone down. Land took a  
drop of 50% in value, and live stock in propor-  
tion. It was then that I started farming, and  
thought myself lucky in not having done so before.  
If the country had remained as then, this article  
would never have been written, but every year showed a further decrease in the value of land and farm produce. Three years ago  
the farmers found out that wheat could no  
longer be raised with profit, and that they  
would have to turn their attention to stock-  
raising altogether. It then dawned on me  
that if ever I made a fortune it would certainly  
not be in New Zealand, and being lucky enough  
to get a good offer for my farm, sailed to  
California, and shortly after landed there.  
If New Zealand was in a bad way three years  
ago, I cannot find words to express its present  
condition, having kept up a correspondence  
with some friends there, and receiving papers  
from time to time, I am still versed in its inter-  
ests. If wheat-raising can be pronounced a  
failure, what can be said of stock-raising when  
one notes the following extract received a short  
time ago from a friend who is largely interest-  
ed in land and stock. "We have had six  
months drought, and you know what that  
means, with fully stocked pastures. Sheep  
have never been such a drug, in anything like  
large lines; they are positively unsaleable.  
Yesterday they were sold at the sale yards here  
three year old half-bred ewes @ 3s. and 6d.  
each; old merino ewes, about 1,000 quoted @  
seventy pence to ten pence each, first-class  
breed lambs @ fourpence each. Unless we get  
rain soon, a large number must be knocked on  
the head to make room for the lambs, and  
many of the latter must succumb for want of  
proper food." And then followed an appalling  
string of names of old friends and acquaint-  
ances who had had to succumb to the hard  
times, of men who a few years ago could count  
their wealth by the thousands sterling, and  
have now to commence from the bottom of the  
tree.

What has been said of New Zealand applies  
also to Australia, but the case of the latter is  
if possible worse, drought having burnt up the  
grain and decimated the flocks, and while in  
New Zealand drought is the exception, in Aus-  
tralia it is a matter of almost yearly occurrence.

I will now turn my attention to Manitoba.  
Having read glowing accounts of rapidly made  
fortunes, of splendid bags of game and baskets  
of fish, and on the other hand terrible accounts  
of hardships in winter through cold, I thought  
some money spent in thoroughly inspecting the  
country, and personally visiting farmers who  
had been here for some time would be wisely  
spent. What I saw and heard showed that if  
Manitoba was not all that it was represented  
to be on the one hand, the account of the winter  
from almost every one I spoke to of it went  
to prove that there was nothing to be dreaded.  
In fact, most looked forward to it, and my own  
experience over three winters showed that there  
could be any weather preferable to the  
warm, sunny days and cool nights of a Manitoba  
summer; it is the dry, cold, clear, frosty  
weather of its winter.

My first acquaintance with Manitoba was  
during the comparative depression which suc-  
ceeded the boom, or land mania of a few years  
ago. I met a great many who spoke well of  
the country, and others who could not give it a  
bad enough name. The latter I personally  
found out to be men who had brought money  
into the country and speculated in land paying  
high prices for it, and when the mania was over  
they found that all they could show for their  
money was a quantity of land which they could  
realize next to nothing on, and which they had  
no money to stock and work. On the other  
hand farmers who had confined themselves to  
their legitimate business, and held aloof from  
land speculation had a different tale to tell, all  
farm produce during the boom commanding a  
very high price. Within the last three years  
there has been a drop in the price of stock, but  
at the same time faring is on a healthier foot-  
ing than it was before, fewer all wheat growers,  
and there is more general farming done. Man-  
itoba is now regarded quite as much as a sheep  
and cattle country, as grain growing, and to  
my idea there is more money in live stock.

Although in close vicinity to settlements and  
railways good free homesteads are difficult to  
get now, very good ones can still be got some  
distance back, and the best farming and grazing  
land can be purchased from \$1 to \$5 per  
acre, according to quality of land and location,  
thus an English tenant farmer could purchase  
outright a good farm for much less than he  
would have to pay for one year's rent in Eng-  
land.

I have seen a heavier crop of wheat in New  
Zealand and Britain than I have seen in this  
country, but I have never seen land that would  
stand crop after crop in succession such as is  
done here, without any apparent exhaustion of  
the soil and manuring and fallowing are almost  
unheard of. There is always a ready sale at a  
good payable price for all kinds of farm produce  
oats and wheat and do not change much in  
price, but live stock fluctuates according to the  
time of year; during the spring and early summer  
when fat stock are scarce sheep and cattle  
command a high price, towards fall when all  
the cattle get fat on the rich prairie grass the  
prices fall to some extent but still remains a  
paying one, taking into consideration that the  
only cost to the farmer to raise a three year old  
steer or cow need be the labor of putting up  
hay for it in summer and feeding it with winter  
hay.

The price of beef in the fall and winter by  
the carcass is about 70 per lb., i.e. what the  
farmer will get from the butcher for it. In the  
early spring it runs up to from 9 to 10c, and  
continues high during the summer. Matton is

worth wholesale in the fall from 8 to 9c; in  
May of this year was worth 12 to 12 1/2c.  
Lamb during May and part of June is worth  
20c per lb., a very remunerative price for any  
one taking the trouble to raise early lambs.  
Fresh Pork during the fall and winter is worth  
from 5 to 6c per lb., which sounds rather a  
poor price, but taking into consideration the  
cost of production is fairly remunerative.

On the whole I prefer Manitoba either to  
live in or to make money to any place I know  
of, and any man with a small capital intending  
to emigrate need have no fear of getting on if  
made of the right stuff; one who cannot do  
well here will not succeed anywhere.

Another field for men of large capital lies in  
the curing and packing of meats. The cool  
northern climate of his country allows facilities  
for such undertakings such as cannot be had in  
more southern latitudes, and already it is a  
question agitating the minds of mercantile  
men what is to be done with the rapidly in-  
creasing surplus of cattle and hogs raised in  
this country? Necessity may compel their  
export alive, but economy dictates that they  
should be cured or packed here, and there is a  
colossal fortune awaiting the man, firm or company  
which will grapple at once with this question  
in a practical way and on a large scale.

Space forbids my treating of other openings,  
but I think I have given enough to show that  
the Northwest furnishes an unlimited field for  
enterprise outside of the purely agricultural  
groove.

\*\*\*  
BANFF.

The survey and works of the National Park,  
Banff, go on rapidly under the able and energetic  
management of G. W. Stewart, D.L.S.  
The Government could not possibly have selected  
a better man for the work, as in him is  
combined a thoroughly practical turn with the  
eye of the artist. He is deeply interested in  
work, and if not restricted in his plans, will in  
a short time, at very reasonable cost, render  
all the beauties, benefits, and curiosities of this  
wonderful place easy of access to visitors.  
His present plans will take in at least twenty  
miles square of territory. The road from  
Banff station to Bow River, at Moulton's, is  
now in very fair condition for vehicles, a splen-  
did floating bridge has been thrown across the  
river which in this place is nearly 300 feet  
wide, and the wagon road to the hot springs  
will be opened up for traffic by the end of the  
present month. It will surprise those who have  
climbed to the springs by the bridle path to  
learn that Mr. Stewart has so laid out this road  
that the grade does not exceed 5 in 100. A  
gang of 50 men is constantly employed on  
these improvements. The survey still goes on,  
and late finds disclose the fact that the  
neighborhood is full of natural curiosities.  
Every day's work discovers new wonders.  
When the road to the springs is completed  
others will be undertaken, leading to Devil's  
Lake, the Falls, Park (a beautiful place in the  
valley of the Spray river, as yet known to few  
but the surveying party), the Cave, Basin, and  
all other points of great interest. A host to the  
top of Sulphur Mountain is not without the  
range of possibility. Members of the surveying  
party have scaled this mountain, which is about  
5,000 feet above the river, and from it have discovered several beautiful lakes,  
which in time will be made easy of access.

Many invalids are availing themselves of the  
curative properties of the springs, which are  
pronounced miraculous in many instances,  
especially for rheumatism. What is greatly  
needed is medical instruction in the use of the  
baths (the old notion seems strong here, that  
"You can't have too much of a good thing")  
and many weaken themselves by excessive  
bathing, greater privacy, comfortable places  
for dressing, and better hotel accommodation.  
All these will soon follow the completion of  
the wagon road to the springs. Dr. Brett is  
now at the springs for the purpose of selecting  
the five acre plot allotted to him for the site  
of his hotel and sanatorium, and as soon as  
the selection is made building operations will  
be commenced by him. Many applications are  
in for building site for hotels and private  
cottages. A few years will witness great  
changes at Banff.

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NORTH WEST ITEMS.

At a recent meeting of the C. N. W. T.  
Stock Association, held at Matlock on the 31st  
ult., a communication to the Montana Stock  
Association, asking them to use their influence  
with the Montana legislature to have a law  
passed to punish anyone taking stock stolen in  
Alberta into Montana, was read by the secretary,  
who was authorized forward it to the president  
of the Montana Stock Association.—  
River Press.

Churchmen in and around Wapella are to be  
congratulated on at last possessing a church  
thanks to the liberality of the Rev. W. W.  
Bolton, late of Moosomin, and of kind friends  
in England. The plan is entirely Mr. Bolton's,  
which was to move on to the site given by the  
N. W. L. Co., a disused house, 20x12 ft, which  
brought and presented to the parish, to complete  
the exterior and to put on a new roof of  
a steeper pitch. These alterations have been  
effected at a cost of about \$100, of which \$40  
was a grant by the Bishop from the Diocesan  
fund, and the building is now fit for divine  
service. A few necessaries are still required—  
a stove, seats and some internal addition to the  
roof; windows of a more ecclesiastical shape  
will also be an improvement if the funds will  
allow the expense. To discuss these matters a  
meeting of churchmen, and others interested in  
the Church of England, is called for Saturday  
July 3rd, at 12 o'clock (2 p. m.) when it is  
hoped all will come who can.

A bill so amending the British North American  
Act as to permit the representation of the  
Northwest Territories in the Senate and the  
Commons has passed the Imperial Parliament  
and awaits the Royal assent. With the passage  
of this measure the Act of the Dominion  
Parliament, with the same object in view, becomes  
law. The bill consists of three brief  
clauses. The first gives to the Parliament of  
Canada power to make provision for representation  
in the Senate or House of Commons of  
Canada, or any territories which for the time  
form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are  
included in any Province thereof. The second  
clause enacts that any act passed by the  
Parliament of Canada after the passing of this act  
for the foregoing purposes is to take effect of  
not disallowed by the Queen notwithstanding  
anything in the British North American Act  
of 1867, and it is specifically mentioned also  
that the number of senators or members of the  
House of Commons may be increased in such  
proportion as may be laid down by the Canadian  
Act granting representation to any province or territory of the Dominion.

ROCKFORD WATCH.

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.  
Agent for W. MOHAMP'S SHOW CASES.  
Person in supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE. BRANDON.

Burdock  
BLOOD  
BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness,  
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys,  
Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula,  
Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood,  
Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1886.

### OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Last Thursday was a red-letter day in Canadian history, not alone for its marking the 10th anniversary of confederation, and showing a population increased from 3,000,000 to one of 5,000,000, with the whole of British North America, with the exception of Newfoundland, embracing a territory larger than the whole of the United States, and sufficiently hospitable to comfortably locate 75,000,000 of people; but because it also marked the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, giving rail communication from ocean to ocean—a facility for establishing such commercial relations among the provinces, as must ultimately prove a boon to future generations.

During this short period of time, the progress of Canada has been most wonderful, and is the subject of much favorable comment in other and foreign countries.

Nineteen years ago the word Canada embraced but two small provinces with a limited population, and a still more limited coast. The Grand Trunk and the Great Western railways were the only lines of railway in British North America, with the exception of a few miles in the eastern provinces, in course of projection; our canals were narrow and imperfect, our school system was in comparative infancy and our colleges were laboring for means of sustenance. Manitoba, at that time was a portion of the Hudson's Bay Territory, with a few sparse settlements, without any villages save a few huts. Fort Garry (now Winnipeg), Selkirk and Portage la Prairie, and the Hudson's Bay Company doing the entire trade of the country. All now is changed, and the reason for that change in the eastern provinces as well as in the Northwest may be found in the projection and completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Were space at our command, we should consider it a pleasure to sketch the parts taken in the promotion of this great highway, by the statesmen and others to whose efforts, the construction may be traced. As this is, however, out of the question, we must limit ourselves to a short sketch of the history of the road.

Although the construction of the road seemed none of the conditions of the union of the first four provinces, yet its probabilities were considered even prior to 1867, by the leading statesmen of the day; its projection was, however, one of the conditions that led to the union of British Columbia and the whole Northwest. The determination of the government to go on with the work, with a scheme decided on, may be traced to the year 1869, and in 1871 surveys were sent on exploring expeditions to the Northwest. In 1872, two companies under Sir Hugh Allan and Sir David L. McPherson, started respectively the Canadian Pacific and the Inter Ocean Railway companies were formed, and a more than friendly rivalry sprang up between them for the possession of the charter. The government of Sir John Macdonald, the statesman under whose patronage all the great public improvements of the last forty years have been inaugurated, was in doubt as to the position of either to go on with the work, and an act was passed enabling the government to subsidize either, both combined, or a new company, to the extent of thirty millions of dollars and fifty millions of acres of land, to prosecute the work to a finish. As neither of the leaders would yield the presidency in case of an amalgamation, a new company was formed, and Sir Hugh Allan was placed at the head. Sir Hugh and the Hon. Mr. Abbott went to England and arranged for the construction, with Dr. Harting, a celebrated railway man of extensive experience and plenty of available means. Ceased at his prospects, Sir Hugh advanced a sum of money to some members of the government to assist in carrying certain doubtful constituencies in the general elections of that year (1872), believing the continuance of the government as then constituted, was essential to the successful completion of the railway scheme as projected. About this time the government positively refused to allow any American capitalists to have anything to do with the railway, and G. W. McMullen a prospective American schemer, set to work to wreck the whole scheme, and unfortunately for Canada, and more particularly Manitoba, he succeeded. A clerk in the employ of Sir Hugh and Mr. Abbott, was hired by these Americans, through the agency of Huntingdon, and other Grit wire pullers, to pilfer the private drawers of his employers, and hand over private correspondence between the railway and the government, over to the Grit patriots of the day. The result was the defeat of the government, on the 5th of Nov., 1873, and the formation of a Grit administration, that lasted till Oct., 1878.

During that interval the MacKenzie government advertised to hand over to any body of capitalists:

55,400,000 acres of land @ \$2, \$111,100,000
Cash subsidy \$10,000 per mile. 297,000
Guarantee of interest on \$7,500 per mile at 4 per cent for 45 years. 29,070,000
Total. 162,627,000

To construct the road, and no offer was received, such was the contempt of capitalists in the promises of the Canadian Grits.

During all this period, from 1873 to 1878, the MacKenzie government expended large sums of money projecting wagon roads, amphibious railways, Fort Francis Locks, and as nothing was being done, British Columbia grew impatient, as the road was not to be completed in 10 years from 1872, the terms on which it entered confederation, and it threatened to secede. An appeal was made to Great Britain and "the Carnarvon Terms," by which the road was to be extended to Victoria on Vancouver Island, and to be constructed from both ends simultaneously, were accepted. During its term of office, however, the MacKenzie government made but little headway. It built the branch from Emerson to St. Boniface, made surveys in the country, and began construction between Port Arthur and Fort Francis, but it did little else before its fall in Oct. 1878.

Sir John spent about a year after taking office, in maturing plans, and in 1880, a contract was signed with the syndicate, and the rest is fresh in the memory of most of our readers. The general terms of the contract are, that the government was to hand over to the company 70 miles of road already built at an estimated cost of \$28,500,000. Cash subsidy ..... 25,000,000 25,000,000 acres of land @ \$1. 25,000,000

Total ..... \$78,500,000

This is considerably less than the offer of the MacKenzie government, which no company could be got to accept, and also much less than that accepted by Sir Hugh Allan, but had the latter been confirmed in the work, the country would have been 7 years ago what it is to-day—we lost 7 years' growth by the effects of the Pacific Scandal. The C.P.R. main line and branches now measure well on to 3,400 miles, which opens up shipping for an immense population, and paves the way for a glorious future for our western prairie country.

As Artemus Ward said of the monkey, the editor of the Free Press is a most "amusing little cuss." All along, he has said, large majorities in any House of parliament are objectionable, as they lead to corrupt measures, and with that we agree. Already the Grits have 23 candidates in the field for Manitoba, every one of whom the Grit print declares "will be elected," and still it is not satisfied—it is urging its friends to bring out candidates, for election mind you,—not for nomination only, in the remaining 15 constituencies. If it is sincere in its declaration, that large majorities are undesirable, and is telling the truth of the Grits nominated, it is certainly compromising itself in recommending further Grit nominations. If the 20 already nominated will be elected, as it declares they will be, this would give a moderately sized majority in a House of 35, and is all the print desires. We believe, however, the hypocrite has something to do with it, and that the Free Press is playing "broker" for deceptive purposes.

The Grits of Canada want an elective senate after the form of the United States, and the Detroit Tribune says it knows one senator who holds his seat by an expenditure of \$250,000, and that the majority of seats is a matter of bargain and sale. This is the state of things the Grits desire, for they have their Midwives with "lots of money to put down bribery and corruption."

The Free Press says of Sir Richard Cartwright, "he is a critic whose censure, backsliding ministers dread." "Brocksliding" is a good word, and the gallant knight who "slid" from Tory to Grit, because Sir John refused to make a cabinet minister of him, will fully understand its meaning.

The Hon. Thos White, will reach Manitoba this week, and will make an extended tour of the country before his return.

Sir John will leave for Winnipeg about the 15th inst.

### How to Keep Store.

Good common sense is the first requisite. A person who has that can learn to do almost anything, and do it well. Storekeeping is an art partly acquired, partly natural. Some men are natural born merchants.

To be a successful merchant it is not necessary to be a born genius. There are other qualities more important. The first question to ask is, "Have I experience?" It would be almost as foolish in this age to attempt storekeeping without a knowledge of the business as it is to attempt to build a house without a knowledge of the use of tools, and of architecture.

The best commercial school in existence is a general country store. The elementary branches of business are taught in it. The young beginner learns to know himself—an important lesson; learns to acquire confidence in himself; learns improvement in manners, in conversation, and also learns to study human nature.

The clerk who graduates with honor from the country store is well equipped for the large markets of trade in any part of the world. He is possessed of a practical knowledge that can be turned to good account in any department in business. His diploma is common sense, fortified by experience as to the elementary principles of trade and barter.

As a rule, the most successful merchants begin as clerks, and worked their way up from a boy to the head of the firm. This is in accordance with the natural order of things. Few men have made a success of merchandise who previously were engaged in some other pursuit. The best way to keep store is to know how to do it from the standpoint of practical experience, beginning young in life.—Dry Goods Chronicle.



Relative sizes of Mr. and Mrs. Jones as they appear to each other when Jones returns at 2 a.m.—Texas Siftings.

### The Ball that Wounded Hancock.

Dr. Louis W. Read, of Norristown, thus relates the circumstances of Gen. Hancock's recovery from his wound received at Gettysburg: "I was medical director of the Pennsylvania reserves, and just before the 1st of November, 1863, I came home on twenty-four hours' leave of absence. I called to see the general, who was in bed at his father's residence. I found him very much disheartened. He had grown thin, and looked pale and emaciated. He said he felt as if he was going to die, and that he had been probed and tortured to such an extent that death would be a relief. I endeavored to cheer him up, and as I was about bidding him farewell he said: 'Good-by, doctor; I may never see you again.'

"I had my hand on the door knob of his chamber when he said: 'See here, doctor, why don't you try to get this ball out. I have had all the reputation in the country at it; now let's have some of the practical.'

"He was lying in the bed with his wounded limb acutely flexed, and all the probing had been done with his leg bent at right angles. The ball had hit him just below the right groin, within an inch of the femoral artery, while he was sitting in the saddle with his legs distended. I went down to my office for a probe with a concealed blade, and on my return Dr. Cooper and myself succeeded in straightening the limb and placing it as near as possible in the position it was when the ball struck him. I inserted the probe and it dropped fully eight inches into the channel and struck the ball, which was imbedded in the sharp bone which you sit upon, called the ischium. In a week's time the general was out on crutches, and in two weeks more he attended a Masonic gathering at Odd Fellows' hall. I forgot the caliber of the bullet, but it was a big Minie ball."—Philadelphia Times.

### India's Wheat and Petroleum.

The railways in India are opening up such immense tracts of land suitable for the cultivation of wheat as to threaten to revolutionize the European trade in that cereal, and recent test operations made in the Bolan pass will facilitate the working of these roads with cheap petroleum instead of dear coal. They show that there is sufficient petroleum there of the best quality to suffice both as fuel for all the frontier railways and for illuminating purposes throughout northern India.

Judging, too, from experiences in America and in Asiatic Russia, other beds are pretty sure to be discovered in the adjacent district. Upper Burmah is also believed to be full of petroleum, and thus, almost simultaneously, the Indian empire comes into possession of two fresh sources of fuel supply—one at the northern extremity and the other far south. Some of the engines on the Pishin railway are already being adapted to burn petroleum instead of wood, and we may soon expect to hear of the former being used by the Indus flotilla. —San Francisco Chronicle.

### Inventor of the Electric Telegraph.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer of recent date publishes a column interview by its Washington correspondent with Junius Lynch Clemon, clerk of the river and harbor committee of the house of representatives, who asserts that he is the original inventor of the electric telegraph. Mr. Clemon says that he invented the system in 1855, and communicated his discovery to a Mr. Page, who was in the patent office, and who had become eminent as an electrician. Page did not answer the letter, and eleven years after took out a patent on the discovery, and associated Morse and Amon Kendall with him. The company applied to congress for aid to develop the discovery, and the world knows the result.

Clemon claims only the original invention, but gives Morse credit for its development. He concludes the interview as follows: "I would not pluck a single leaf from the laurel that circled Morse's head or drop a word that would reflect upon his memory." The letter is published as a vindication of the truth of history.—Chicago Times.

### The Question Solved.

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The best way to keep store is to know how to do it from the standpoint of practical experience, beginning young in life.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Child—Say, ma, when a husband and wife are divorced what do they do when they meet in the next world?

Father (sharply)—See if their divorce papers hold good, of course.

## ROSE & CO.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Rosser Av., Brandon.

(NEXT DOOR TO IMPERIAL BANK).

NOTICE OUR SPECIALTIES:  
ROSE'S LAVENDER WATER,

ROSE'S COLOGNE,

ROSE'S PERMANENT MARKING INK,

ROSE'S DENTIFRICE,

ROSE'S WINTER BALM,

A FULL LINE OF  
ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN PATENT MEDICINES  
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

DYE STUFFS, PURE SPICES, & FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Dairy Thermometers.

ROSE AND CO.

Smith & Shirriff,  
DEALERS IN  
Farm Implements.

The Renowned Minneapolis Cord  
Binder, 6½ foot cut, and the  
North American Cord  
Binder.

The far-famed McCormick mower, manufactured in Chicago, the J.P. Manney mower and Meadow Lark mower, Tiger hay rakes, plows, wagons and buckboards.

The Cornell portable steam engine, 14 horse power, straw burner, Wide Awake separator, steam and horse power, Stevens Turner & Burns' portable steam engine, straw burner, J. I. Case separator, steam and horse power, Acme pulverizing harrow, also a full stock of binding twine on hand.

The easy running Household sewing machine, made in Providence, Rhode Island, U.S. We keep a full stock of repairs on hand for above goods at

COCHRANE M'FG. CO'S.

OLD STAND,

9TH ST., NEXT TO WILSON & CARRICK'S BLACKSMITH SHOP.

## FARMERS!

Don't be misled by agents of other firms trying to make you believe we have no repairs for these goods, they are all made by manufacturing companies and if it pays them to sell machinery, it pays them to furnish repairs. We will guarantee repairs for the goods in hand.

FRASER BROS.

ARE not among those who try to get high prices; they believe in selling at a reasonable advance, and in paying 100 cents on the dollar; but they will always meet every customer's price, and their customers may depend upon it they will get the benefit of the lowest quotation.

We expect a BIG CROWD to visit our Establishment during May to see

Attrac'tive Stock of Millinery, &c.

Now being shown by Mrs. Wright, late of Winnipeg.

THE NEWEST and LATEST DESIGNS and FASHIONS can be seen at our Store.

SOLD AWAY DOWN FOR CASH ONLY.

Our Stock of New Prints is again Complete.

Over 100 DESIGNS in EMBROIDERIES, ALLOVERS, &c.

At Hard Times Prices.

We Show the Biggest and Cheapest Stock of

CARPETS, RUGS, FLOOR OIL, CLOTHES, in Brandon.

## OUR DRESS GOODS STOCK

IS Particularly Attractive, and Prices 25 per cent under former figures. Now to Hand, our FULL STOCK of Men's Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves &c. Over 100 doz. Ties, from 50 cents a doz. up.

Special Line of MEN'S SUITS, NEW FELT HATS.

All through our Store we have a Full Range of Goods, and our prices will always be THE LOWEST.

FRASER BROS.

Masonic Block, Brandon.

## GREAT MOVING SALE.

## A CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP,

MR. WHITEHEAD Retires and MR. STROME, of Portage la Prairie, takes his place.

The whole of the

IMMENSE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK  
OF MESSRS.WHITEHEAD AND WHITELAW  
MUST BE SOLD IN THIRTY DAYS.

TO EFFECT this they now offer

## BARGAINS NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE IN BRANDON.

They have always held a great reputation for giving the best values in the market.

The new firm will move to BRAESIDE BLOCK, Rosser Avenue, nearly opposite the Merchants' Bank, on July 1st, 1886, but the present Stock MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THAT DATE.

Merchants and Large Buyers will make money by Calling Early.

Be sure and see what we are doing before you spend your money elsewhere.

## Produce of all Kinds Taken as Usual.

WHITEHEAD &amp; WHITELAW.

WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
BOARD.

25th June, 1886.

The Board met in session at 2.30 p.m., in the court house, when the following business was transacted:

By law No. 25, entitled "A by-law to enable the opening of a road through the municipalities of Sifton and Woodworth, in the vicinity of Oak Lake," was introduced, read and finally passed.

By law No. 26, entitled "A by-law to form a resolution of the Board, valuating the real property of the district, and to fix a rate for district purposes for 1886," was introduced and passed.

By law No. 27, entitled "A by-law relating the levy for county purposes to be used for 1886," was introduced and passed.

Fletcher—Smart, That the Secretary be instructed to credit the municipality of Arthur with \$133.25, the same being an overcharge for 1885.—Carried.

INVESTIGATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The investigation of accounts was gone

over of them by ex-chairman Daly, largely ensured, as were also the auditors who afterwards allowed the account to pass without directing the attention of the Board to them.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND LUNCH.

The most glaring and most severely

condemned upon were those of Mr. A. J. Fletcher—Smart, That whereas, from

experience for beer, cigars and lunches

spent by the members of Board of 1884, and

referred to as correct by Mr. Chairman

Daly. During the discussion which was

general, the present chairman, Mr. Fletcher

and all the Board spoke strongly of

what had been done the people in

the matter.

The Board sat again on Saturday evening and continued the investigation until 11 o'clock. When the following resolution bearing upon the matter was introduced by Messrs. Smart and Fletcher.

The investigation of accounts was com-

menced and continued till 6 p.m., when

the Board adjourned to meet at 9 p.m.

Evening session, 9 p.m.

The investigation was resumed and con-

tinued till 11 p.m.

Smart, Fletcher, That whereas, from the

examination of the accounts passed by the

Official Boards of 1884, 1885, and 1886,

there are grounds for believing that serious

irregularities in some of the accounts occur,

particular, in the opinion of this Board, in

order to have a proper investigation into

the accounts passed in 1884, 1885, and 1886,

it is necessary that a commission be ap-

pointed to inquire into any improper ap-

plications of funds, irregularities, and ex-

cessive charges for goods furnished the

Board.

The solicitor is hereby instructed to take

what action is necessary to have a com-

mission appointed.—Carried.

Fletcher—Cedar, That the solicitor recom-

mend to the Government that the chair-

man, J. A. Smart, and His Honor Judge

Walker, be a commission to investigate and

come into the accounts for the years 1884,

1885, and 1886, to see where any irregu-

larities or overcharges have been made in any

of the accounts during those years.—Carried.

There was considerable discussion on this

as to allowing the recommendation

of His Honor Judge Walker's name, he being one of

the auditors that the Board had so strongly

condemned.

Fletcher—Smart, That the resolution fix-

ing the amount of security of the sec-treas.,

at \$10,000, to be composed of five persons,

himself and four others, at \$2,000 each, be

resigned, and that the Board approve of

the guaranteed bond offered as security.—

Carried.

It being 11.55 p.m., the Board adjourned

to meet again at the call of the chairman.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## THE GLENWOOD DELE-

GATES.

Editor of The Brandon Mail.

DEAR SIR.—The nomination of delegates to select a Conservative candidate for West Brandon, was held at Plum Creek last Saturday, and I with many others regret the meeting was not more harmonious.

Mr. Sowden asked that the constitution be read. When read, Mr. Sowden did not believe the meeting was about to be conducted according to its provisions. It was found

there were present to vote for delegates in the interest of Mr. Kirchhofer many who had not

votes for the election of the candidate when in the field. To this Mr. Sowden and many others objected. They asked for a week's adjournment, to enable them to put on new voters, as well as Mr. K's friends had done, to or have all new voters struck off all around, and ballot with the bona-fide voters present, and both propositions were rejected.

The Sowden element then withdrew from the meeting altogether, and allowed Mr. K's friends to elect whom they pleased. This, of course, will

lead to a protest at the convention. The result of the meeting was, that two men who are known to have voted Grit most, if not all, of their lifetime, were chosen delegates, and one who is at present a vice-president of the Grit association, and does not hesitate to say, that Mr. Kirchhofer is not the nominee, he will vote Grit, as he has done all his lifetime.

A large number of Conservatives here, object to having candidates selected for them by two in the field Grits. There is not a town-

ship in the municipality that has not resident

a large number of reputable citizens, who have been Conservatives all their lifetime, and had those been chosen, no one would utter a complaint.

The desire is to have the breach between the Conservative and the Liberal parties healed.

The horse racing was very interesting, and a great deal of money changed hands.

It is estimated that there were at least a thousand people present.

The Elkhorn Band furnished very fine

music in the afternoon and evening, and the dancing platform was filled with lovers of the "light fantastic" till the wee small hours.

Picnics seem to be the order of the day, there being three or four on the tapis this week, and two next week.

The prizes were hotly contested for in the

athletic sports. The Stevenson boys, how-

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# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

## THE THROUGH TRAIN.

### The Atlantic to the Pacific.

On Thursday last at 15.25, fifteen minutes late, the Pacific express rolled into the depot yard here, and was met by hundreds of citizens. The train consisted of eight cars all. The first two were baggage cars, the next couple immigrant sleeping cars, the fifth a first class car, the seventh a splendid sleeper, the "Honolulu," while the rear was brought up by a magnificent dining car. The two immigrant cars were pretty well filled. The arrangement of the cars was admirable and well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. The first class car was comfortably filled, while in the sleeper, which really contained those bound for the Pacific slope, hardly a berth was empty. Everything that for thought could devise to ensure the comfort of its occupants had been done, and these first passengers over Canada's great line to the Pacific are certainly to be felicitated on every prospect of an enjoyable journey. This car is in charge of Mr. W. Powell, a very efficient conductor, and is intended to traverse the whole distance from Montreal to Vancouver and return, after which it will start again. It is expected that each return trip will take the car two weeks to accomplish.

#### A PALATIAL DINING CAR.

The interior arrangement of the dining car, the "Honolulu" was simply palatial and well sustained the reputation which the company have so justly attained in this respect. This car will run as far as the North Bend of the Columbia river and it is intended to keep it on the Pacific division, Mr. E. J. Ematinger is the conductor. The Western and Pacific divisions of the line are greatly deficient in rolling stock, so the first few trains will have, in some measure, to supply this want. Consequently, the dining car attached to last night's train will be also confined to the Pacific division, whilst the next three will have to remain on the Western division.

#### WESTWARD HO !

Among the passengers was a gentleman from Montreal who was going to Vancouver with the intention of investing \$29,000 in land in that neighbourhood. He was joined at Winnipeg by a friend with similar amount and with the same intention.

There was also on board Mr. W. F. Salisbury, who is going to take charge of the treasury department of the company on the Pacific division.

Besides these were Messrs. A. R. Girdwood and Mr. Barnett en route to take charge of the locomotive departments at Vancouver and Yale respectively; Rev. Father McWilliams, one of Riel's confessors Mr. T. Moore, who has been connected with the Eastern division of the line for three and a half years, en route to occupy the position of general superintendent's accountant on the Pacific division; Mr. Geo. F. Ham will probably accompany the train right through. Mr. S. Jenkins, telegraph superintendent, was one of the passengers. Mr. Asa Kennedy had the honor of banding the lever as far as this city, when it was taken in charge by Mr. Jas. Harris. Mr. J. Fahey was in charge as conductor. Both engines were elaborately decorated.

#### Important Decision at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 30.—Mr. Justice Gill gave a very important decision this morning in the case of Kenwood v. Rodden. This was a seizure upon the salary of a corporation official, which was contested on the ground that it was not yet due. Several attempts of seizure of the kind have failed, it having been held that employees paid by the month have nothing due them until the month expires at midnight. Judge Gill, however, maintained this seizure, as otherwise the object of the law would be eluded. It was impossible to effect the seizure at midnight, and the following day was always found too late. The salary being paid sometime during the last of the month, he held that in case of death in the middle of the month the heirs of an employee would be sure to claim a certain amount of the salary due him, and if this stood good in one case it should in another. The learned Judge added that he had consulted several of his confreres on the subject, and that this view would be held good until the contrary was decided in appeal.

#### OFFICE HINTS.

A friend from Brandon sends the following hints for commercial men:

Mr. BOOK CHEQUES.—Let there be printed on the right hand upper corner "page—" in such a page in which his account is kept in the book. This would enable the book-keeper to "mark" a cheque much more readily than if he had to turn up to the index to find the number of the page.

Mr. CHEQUE "STURS."—I would suggest the following:

No.....	188
Balance in bank.....	\$
Then continue to.....	\$
Leave the balance in bank.....	\$
Interest for.....	\$
Deposit.....	\$

Balance in book carried forward..... \$

The stub to be some two inches longer than they now are, with the right hand inch blank in order to gum on the cheque when returned from the bank. If the under left hand edge could be gummed like a post office stamp it would be a great convenience as the cheques could then be so readily attached to the stubs.

Mr. DEPOSIT.—On the upper right hand corner have printed "page—", in order that the depositor may insert the page in which the bank account is kept in the book.

Mr. PENS.—When done using a pen, wipe it and dip it in coal oil, then wipe it with a chamois skin, and it will not rust if not used again for weeks, and whenever used the ink will adhere to the pen perfectly. If the pen full of ink is dipped in the coal oil, not a particle of ink will mix with the oil or dissolve it.

Mr. NINE TIMES.—This is the most difficult line to learn in the multiplication table. Some never do learn it. The following is a simple rule:—Drop from the number to be multiplied one and then add to it a number that will make nine. Thus, 9 times 8, drop 1 from 8 leaves 7, and 2 make 9; 72; 9 times 9, drop 1 from 9 is 8, 8 plus 1 make 9; 81, and so with all the numbers.

## REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION.

Details of an Interesting Case of Petrification—A Resurrected Body That Weighed Over Half a Ton.

The St. Mary's Argus says:—A well developed case of petrification has recently been discovered at Sault Ste. Marie, in the following interesting manner:—Several years ago there dwelt on Sugar Island a family by the name of Chappel. Mrs. Chappel who, though rather a corpulent person, weighing up to the time of her death, over 200 pounds, was, nevertheless, very handsome, energetic, intelligent, and beautiful, and though still possessed of many beautiful traits of Christian character, manifested some very peculiar notions. Amongst these latter might be recorded her earnest desire to be buried in a lovely, sequestered nook on the farm; that her coffin be made of tamarack and her shroud of black satin. It is needless to say that these wishes, with many other minor details, were faithfully and affectionately fulfilled by her sorrowing husband and children. Two years later the husband was laid beside his beloved consort, P. M. Chappel, merchant, Sault Ste. Marie, and W. W. Chappel, proprietor of the Summer Resort, Horse Shoe Harbor, Drummond Island, sons of the deceased, resolved to move the remains of their parents removed to their family burying ground, in the beautiful cemetery at Sault Ste. Marie. Having given directions to have the remains conveyed up the river, they, in company with a number of friends, proceeded to the wharf, where a great surprise awaited them. As it required the united efforts of half a dozen men to remove the coffin from the boat, it was thought advisable to remove the lids, and an examination of the contents revealed a more than ordinary transformation, for instead of earth and ashes, two stone bodies lay before them, that of Mrs. Chappel being pronounced perfectly petrified, and weighing about eleven hundred pounds. The grave clothes had not changed, and even the tints of the artificial flowers that composed the wreath and motto, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," which lay on her breast, were as fresh and beautiful as when placed there ten years before by loving hands.

For three days previous to their reinterment the bodies lay at the grave's mouth, and were inspected by hundreds of people, including the resident doctors and army surgeon of that place.

#### An Indian Wedding.

A tourist in Dakota recently attended an Indian wedding, and describes it in a letter to the Boston Traveller. He says that there was a large tent, with the front open, and a row of stakes covered with canvas making a fence on each side leading to it. Outside was quite a small tent trimmed with all kinds of pretty flowers, and over the door a white cat's skin trimmed with hearts and porcupine quills. In the large tent back in the center, against a very gay curtain, sat a young girl a half breed not more than 15 years old, dressed in a skirt and jacket with bright buttons and bear's teeth, her hair long and black and falling in front while a wreath of feathers on her head completed her wedding outfit. All around were ornaments and yards of pink, red, and yellow calico as drapery, and on a little green trunk near the bride sat the old chief wrapped in a buffalo robe, looking like a great bear.

Along on one side of the tent were the women and girls, and upon the other side the men, young and old. They were all painted frightfully and wore dreadful ornaments, bright blankets and feathers, and most of the men had but little clothing. Near the middle of this group were piled the provisions of the feast, meat, bread, and boiled corn.

The ceremonies began with the old chief drumming on a drum and making a shout and noise like an animal. He then rose and walked around the girl several times, got on his knees, and again walked around her, knocked her from side to side, smoothed her hair, gave her something that he called medicine, then took a dish and placed it before her, knelt down and took a sip of what was in it, as she did also. He then stood up, went through with some sort of mummifying over her head, and then began to pass the feast, first to the woman and then to the men.

The girl took off her gay outside robe, and it was given to her mother. Underneath she had a short blue dress, which was taken off, and when the eating was concluded the poor little girl was slipped out of the tent in a plain calico dress and with bare feet and legs looking frightened and cold and went to her own tent alone. Then they were ready for the dance.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption and Consumption. Ocular system, heart and lungs. Aromatic also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his public at large. Assisted by a German physician, and does it to relieve the suffering, I will give it free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming the paper, W. A. Never with Power's Black Rochester, N. Y.



## Mail Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on the 1st July, 1884, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years over each of the following routes from the 1st October next:

Brandon and Two Rivers, twice per week, complete distance 100 miles.

Brandon and Railay Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 100 miles.

Brandon and Railay Station, twice per week, computed distance 5 miles.

Qd'Appelle and Qd'Appelle Station, six times per week, computed distance 16 miles.

Qd'Appelle Station and Railay Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 10 miles.

W. W. McLEOD, P.O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, P.O. Inspector.

Winnipeg, 10th June, 1884.

## PAISLEY HOUSE.

Our Store is Literally  
PACKED FULL  
OF  
New & Fashionable  
DRY GOODS.

MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

At the smallest advance on cost, consistent  
with legitimate business.

WE SHOW THIS WEEK

American Goods, in  
Windsor Foulards,  
Pacific Chambrays,  
American Satineens,  
Aberdeen Linens,  
Amaskrag Ginghams,  
Pacific Organdy,  
Colored Embroidery,  
Colored Muslins,  
White Muslins.

ROSSER AVENUE

We have no Bankrupt Staff to offer you; neither are we taking a Partner, or going out of Business, but we do Keep Well to the Front with the

Newest Goods

AT  
BOTTOM PRICES.

CALL AND SEE US.

James Paisley

HURRAH BOYS!

A. O. KERR'S  
FIRE CRACKERS!!!  
Oranges, Bananas, Lemons,  
AND

All Choice Fruits and Nuts

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A Choice Assortment of PLANTS for the

Ladies at Low Prices.

A Sale t Stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Flour

Feed, Grain and Seeds.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Goods Delivered Free.

S. M. SMYTH,

HAS OPENED A

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

(Next door to the Little Central Hotel).

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS

Furniture,

Pictures,

Mirrors, &c.

PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain, cutaneous? If so, send once a day a few bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children. Dextrose, Sulphur, and Camphor. It is a positive and radical cure for the above named complaint. It relieves the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dyspepsia and all the complaints of the Stomach. It relieves Wind, colic, fits of the Vomits, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. As Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest best known physicians and naturalists in the United States, and is popular throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Be sure to ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

## Auction Sale!

AT THE

## BRANDON REPOSITORY

Wednesday, July 21, 1886.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.

To All Who Intend Building

WE draw your special attention to the new complete set of Woodworking Machinery. We are now prepared to promptly fill all orders on the shortest notice.

We will constantly keep on hand a stock of Doors, Sash, Frames, Moldings, Turnings, Sloyd Sawing & Brackets made to order. Don't forget the place—South of Rose Ave., Tenth Street.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, we are,

FORBES & STIRRETT.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,  
FIRST-CLASS RICS,  
STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed  
STABLES.

DEALERS IN  
Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

GENERAL  
BLACKSMITHING

GENTLEMEN: I have opened a shop on the Cor. 12th St., ROSSER AV.

And am prepared to do all kind of work in iron. Horses that are contracted for, tender in the fitting, made to a specialty.

Satisfaction given or No Pay. Give me a call and you will have a home prod. parts in woodwork done immediately.

W. GIVIN.

Brandon, Aug. 1886.

LADIES and CHILDREN having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS and BILIOUS DISORDERS.

FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DISEASING FOR CONSTIPATION OR CONSTIPATION FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child to the adult. Put up in three small bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

THE remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Pains in the Chest, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Breathing, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Chronic Cough can be cured.

Cold, Coughs, &c., can be relieved.

Mother's have a cold, &c., can be relieved.

who are always taking Colds, &c., can be relieved.

Remember there never was a single Cough which did not originate in a cold.

Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in small bottles.

Price 25c., 50c., and \$1 per Bottle.

The 50c. bottles are put up for the convenience of all who desire simply a Cough or Cold remedy.

Those who desire a remedy for Coughs, &c., can be relieved.

Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in small bottles.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

## WILSON & CARRICK.

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street

Between Rossier and Princess avenues

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



**His Little List.**  
Sir John Lubbock's list of writers, has raised such a host of fighters, to defend the hundred authors. When they hold to be the best, still, one writer much respected, by myself, they've all neglected; but I'm sure I have you with me. When I solemnly aver, That a plain and simple letter is unquestionably better than the writings of the ages— When the letter is from her.

**One Way of Setting a Political Argument.**



AGITATION.



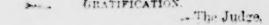
IRRITATION.



AGGRAVATION.



GRATIFICATION.



ST. PATRICK.

As is frequently the case with distinguished men who are not saints, and don't even try to be, the origin of St. Patrick is very uncertain. Seven cities claimed the honor of being the birthplace of Homer after he was dead. When he was alive the local authorities of these towns only gave him half an hour to get out.

St. Patrick was indeed a remarkable man. He began to be remarkable at a very early age, having, according to tradition and history, been born in Scotland, in France, and in Germany, with several outside pretensions to him from. Not only did he first see the light in several places quite remote from each other, but he was likewise born in different years and at different seasons of the year. St. Patrick was born, so frequently and so promiscuously, so to speak, that it would not surprise us to read in some religious paper that he was born during the absence of both of his parents. St. Patrick was not to blame for this. It is the lying muse of history that gets things mixed.

The historians have also managed to mix up his subsequent movements.

There can be no doubt, according to the historians, that he landed in Ireland for the first time in the spring of A. D. 432, on the east coast of the island. As a matter of history, he also landed for the first time a few years later on the west coast, and for about forty years he kept on landing for the first time, and at different places.

St. Patrick never married, although, judging by the large number of Sons of St. Patrick, it might be inferred that he married a widow with a family. He is buried all over Europe, but he still lives in the hearts of the Irish people, to whom his memory is very dear.—Texas Siftings.

**The Young Idea.**

A "23-year-old" discovered the neighbor's hens in her yard scratching. In a most indignant tone she reported to her mother that Mrs. Smith's hens were "swiping" their feet on our grass."—Troy Telegram.

**AN EXPERT.**

Mrs. Fizzetop overheard her son Johnny swear like a trooper.

"Why, Johnny," she exclaimed, "who taught you to swear that way?"

"Taught me to swear?" exclaimed Johnny, "why, it's me who teaches the other boys."—Texas Siftings.

**HIS STANDING WAS GOOD.**

It was a small boy from down in Maine who, visiting his Boston relatives lately, was asked about his school, his progress in his classes, etc.

"I can't thpel worth a thent," said the Maine youngster, "and tho I have to thtay at the foot, but very proudly, I've got the big geft fest in the clath!"—Boston Record.

**A QUESTION OF GRAMMAR.**

Two small schoolboys stood on the corner of Hone and Pierpont streets, Rondout, talking. One of them said: "I wish my mother would get me something that is in style. I don't like my pants." "Don't say pants; I said I don't like my pants." The first boy replied: "I guess I've got more home. That makes it pants, don't it?"—Kingston Freeman.

**The Young Idea.**

Little boy—Ma, hain't I been real good since I begun goin' to Sunday school?

"Yes, my lamb," answered the mother fondly.

"And you trust me now, don't you, ma?"

"Yes, darling."

"Then, what makes you keep the cookies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"—*Cap Ann Advertiser*.

Ann Pleasant, a composition which has been submitted to her by her 8-year-old niece, said: "Why, Eva, brick isn't brick-like."

"Oh, auntie! I know that well enough, but I was in such a hurry to get the old thing done that I couldn't stop to leave that off."—Estelle Bell.

**A Story in Pictures.**



STRATEGY.

—Chicago Rambler.

**Some Popular Errors.**

Some folks imagine that the life of a hotel waiter is all sun-shine, and that all he has to do is to cut the coupons on his bonds once a year and take them to the nearest bank. People who see him riding out in his carriage behind prancing horses are prone to envy his lot and to be jealous of his grandness, but there are many hours in his life when his reflections are sad indeed. The people who see him in public little know the vipers gnawing at his heart, nor can they count the sleepless hours which pass over his throbbing brow.

**THE RAG MAN.**

We see the rag man riding up and down our streets with nothing to do but play sweet music on a tin horn. He is never sick. He has a roll of bills in one pocket, and a handful of silver in the other. No policeman dares arrest him, and if there is a dog fight or a runaway he is sure to see it all. When we look upon him we complain that fortune has treated us unfairly, but we must not be too hasty. Unless he has an honest conscience his money and his elegant home will do him to good. He may spend his summers at Long Branch and his winters at Jacksonville, but absence from home cannot cleanse his soul of its stains. It is far better to be a poor but honest boy than it is to be a millionaire rag man.—*Em Quad in Detroit Free Press*.

President Eliot commands lawn tennis as an excellent game for college use.

**A Pleasing Historic Incident.**

As to these blood-minded men, some of whom would wipe out everybody on this side of the house, these warriors who can never be appeased, they remind me of a noted character who lived in my town years ago. He was an old fellow; I think he had been a wagon master in the revolution; that was the tradition of the town. He used to tell a story of his warlike achievements in battle, and he told it so often that he became to believe it, and when strangers would come to the little village in which we lived they would give "Capt. Curvy" that was his name a drink or two and get him to tell his story. The story, as he told it, was about like this: "At the battle of Monmouth, he would say, 'although in the light horse, I fought that day on foot'—I dashed with my sabre cuts one and two and a head went off here and a limb went off there, until the blood actually ran into my shoes. A pile of dead bodies surrounded me; I was excited, and I was slashing away when I felt a touch on my shoulder. I looked up, and there was Washington. I shall never forget the solemnity of his appearance or the gravity of his speech. He gazed at me a moment without speaking and then he said: 'Young man, restrain your impetuosity! In the name of God do not make a slaughter house of the field of battle!'"—From Representative Curtis's speech in congress.

**A Cold Blast.**



Ancient Brute—Er—excuse me—but doesn't my open window trouble you?

Lady Passenger—Oh, thank you! I was feeling it a little.

Ancient Brute—Well, I wouldn't run any risk of catching cold. There are some empty seats forward.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

**Doing the Best He Could.**

A man was one day making a trip on a "mixed" train on a Dakota road. Passage on these trains is never taken except for journeys of considerable length; walking is as easy and much faster for short distances. On this occasion the movement was even more deliberate than usual, and the passenger called the conductor to his seat and said:

"May I ask what is the trouble?"

"Certainly. We found a fine 2-year-old steer stuck in a trestle back here, before you got on, and stopped and helped it out. You know the rules of the road are that in such cases the animal belongs to the company."

"But I don't see why that should make you run so thundering slow."

"Why, you blame fool, we're takin' that steer along to headquarters; got it tied behind, and it ain't used to leadin' and don't walk up very well. I'm doing all I can; got the brakeman priddin' it up with an umbrella and an ear of corn tied to the end of the bell rope. If you think I'm goin' to start up and go howlin' along and yank the horns off as good a steer as there is in the territory, why you're mistaken, that's all. Us train men can't expect our pay unless we bring in some stock once in a while."—Estelle Bell.

**YOUR COMING.**

I know not, love, how first you found me, What instinct led you here; I know the world has changed around me Since once you came so near. I yield a thousand claims to nourish this, At last the dearest hope, the nearest tie, And looking but to you for happiness, Happy am I.

How lightly passed the maiden leisure That youth and freedom chose, The careless days of peace and pleasure, The nights of pure repose! So swift a touch could set the tune amidst! So brief a shadow blot the morning sky! Yet if the heart be made for happiness, Happy am I.

O, love, your coming taught me trouble; Your parting taught me pain. My breath grew quick, my blood ran double— It leaped in every vein. Yet, ah! has time outdone the lover's kiss, The look—the burning look—the low reply?

If these be all he holds of happiness, Happy am I.

You lead to earth a vague emotion; Myself a stranger it seems; Your glance is mixed with sky and ocean; Your voice is heard in dreams. The good I choose is weighed with that I miss.

My idlest laughter mated with a sign, And moving only in your happiness, Happy am I.

—Dora Read Goodale in *Harper's*.

**The Major General Once Along.**

It was down in Virginia I was placed on guard over a barn, and was taking it easy when a lieutenant came along, probably to see what this guard was doing. I ought to have saluted him, but I didn't. Soon I saw a large, nice-looking man coming toward me. He wore a nice uniform, and I noticed as he approached that he wore a lieutenant's straps. I wasn't going to pay any further attention to him, but when he came quite near to me I saw that there were two stars inside those straps. I jumped up and presented arms as quickly as I could, for I saw that it was Maj. Gen. Hancock. "Never mind that for me," he said with a wave of his hand. "I don't care anything about it, but always do it for the little fellows." He passed on. I suppose the lieutenant had reported me, and he came down to see about it.—*Veteran in Lewiston Journal*.

**How Fast the Hand Travels.**

It is not generally known that the hand travels almost as fast, if not so far, as the foot. An ingenious calculator has been setting down the record of its progression. A rapid penman writes thirty words a minute, and in doing so—what with curves and turns of the pen necessitated by every word, not to mention crossing his "U's"—draws his pen through sixteen feet of space. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. Thus many persons who do not walk on all fours progress 300 miles a year with their hands, or rather with one hand.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

**One Society He Had Forgotten.**

"John, I would like to invite in my friend, Mrs. Smalley, this evening. Will you be able to be in?"

"No, my dear, I must attend the meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters to-night."

"Well, to-morrow evening?"

"I have the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and you know—"

"What about Wednesday evening?"

"Oh, the Old Fellows meet that night, and on Thursday I have a meeting of the Knights of Labor to attend; on Friday the Royal Templars of Temperance; on Saturday there's a special meeting of the Masonic lodge, and I couldn't miss that, and on Sunday night—let me see—what is there on Sunday night, my dear?"

"The Grand and Ancient Order of Christian Fellowship."

"Why, I had forgotten. Am I a member of that—let me see—"

"But you have forgotten another society, John, of which you were once a member."

"What's that?"

"Your wife's."—*Toronto Grip*.

**Independent of New York.**

An Eastern man who was traveling in Arkansas entered a bank in a certain village and asked for a draft on New York. "Don't keep 'em," was the prompt reply.

"Don't you do any business with New York?"

"No, sir."

"Isn't that a little singular?"

"I don't see it. When a bank has got mortgages on every farm in the country, a lien on every mule which comes into town, and a first claim on every stalk of corn and cotton for twenty miles around, what in thunder does it want to do with New York?"—*Wall Street News*.

**Tender Hearts.**



Ah, Mabel, is it not dreadful! What a miserable place to bring up such a lovely dog!

—Re-engraved from Life.

**Correct.**

Teacher—Miss Sinnicco, please parse the sentence, "Adolphus married Caroline." Miss S.—Well, "Adolphus" is a noun, because it is the name of a thing; "married" is a conjunction, because it joins Adolphus and Caroline, and "Caroline" is a verb, because it governs the noun—Life.

Pilot Rogers, of the wrecked steamer Cambridge, says: "I knew when we struck just where we were." This reminds one of the Irish pilot who boasted that he knew every rock on the coast, and the ship just then striking one added, "and that's one of 'em."—Portland Transcript.

**Truth Before Grammar.**

"Which is right, Edward, the wages of sin is death, or the wages of sin are death?"

"Neither, Annabel; the wages of sin is wealth."—*Philadelphia Call*.

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